

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALL KINIS of Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Suits, and all other goods, at the lowest prices, at the **W. J. KINIS** store, corner Third and Jefferson.

BOYCE, CHAS. J.—Cigar, Coffee, Spice and Nutmegs, 201 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

BROWN, J. C.—Importers and Manufacturers of Saddlery Materials, Trunks, Saddle, Harness, etc., No. 202 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEERS for all the State, and for the sale of Deer, at the **W. J. KINIS** store, corner Third and Jefferson.

CRIMBY, WILLIAM—Dealer in Paper and Stationery, 201 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

CRONK & GOODMAN—Importers and dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Optics, Clocks, etc., 123 Third street, between Second and Third.

DEMOCRAT—Book and Job Printing House, 101 Main street, between Second and Third.

HOLLINGSWORTH & JOHNSON'S Business College, located in Temperance Hall building, north side Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

HAYS, ROBERT W.—Attorney at Law, Center street, near Jefferson.

JEFF, J. A.—Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Suits, Trunks, etc., No. 41 North side Market street, between Second and Third.

JAMES, THOMAS & CO.—Successors to Feltz, James & Co., dealers in Pittsburgh, Youngstown and other Ohio, Office, 215 North side Market street, between Second and Third.

KENDRICK & HEWITT—Coal Dealers, No. 1023 Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

LITIGOW, J. S. & CO.—Manufacturers of Stoves, Ranges, Tin, Gas, and Sheet Iron Ware, northwest corner Main and Third streets.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Book, Stationery, Stationers, Book and Job Printing, 201 Main street.

MURPHY & WOOD—Architects, No. 10 Main street.

PATTON & BATES—Commission Merchants and General Produce Dealers, No. 10 Third street, between Main and Second.

ROBERTS, A. G. & SON—Horse-furnishing Shop, 101 Main street, between Second and Third.

STANLEY & ANDREWS—Architects, 101 Main street, between Second and Third.

SPICES—Ground and Unground, Electric Vine, Cinnamon, Cloves, etc., at the **W. J. KINIS** store, corner Third and Jefferson.

STROBLE & MANDEL—Fruit, Clothing and other Goods, 101 Main street, between Second and Third.

WILSON, PETER & CO.—Wholesale Druggists and Proprietors of the Louisville Dispensary, corner Fifth and Main streets.

WALKER'S SMOKE'S EMPORIUM—Best Havana Cigars and Tobacco.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
—OFFICE—
South side Green street, two doors below the Customhouse.

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.
For Chancellor,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.
For Marshal of the Chancery Court,
F. C. WELMAN.
For Clerk of the Chancery Court,
THOMAS W. THOMAS.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.
For Sheriff,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.
For City and County Attorney,
F. H. ALAN.
For District Attorney,
T. C. BRINLEY.
For Street Inspector—Eastern District,
D. H. PAUL.
For Street Inspector—Western District,
JOHN SHELLEY.

—We have associated with us in the conduct of the Louisville Democrat Dr. Messy, a sterling Democrat of the Jefferson school, a man of influence, talent and energy, who will aid in keeping the Democrat what it is—the best paper west of the mountains.

PROSPECTS.

The Daily Democrat by Mail—Only Six Dollars a Year, or Sixty Cents a Month, always in Advance, and a Paper Every Day, Sundays Included, the Year Round.

In this age of excitement, of work, of lightning and of steam, the thirst for news has become imperative, for all the news of the day must be got and rendered portable from every corner. Even in days of most excitement few lay down their papers without a regret that there had not been more to tell and more to read. The telegraphic dispatches, and the elaborate and monopolize now nearly all the news. Every reader turns instinctively to them on first opening his paper. And yet there is the effort to supply the public demand, leave got to resorting to the specialist and the probable, and often occupy space without satisfying the reader or leaving room in the papers for that which would like to read. Sifting, condensation and a careful, succinct statement of all that is really the "news" has become the necessity for successful journalism.

The proprietors of the Louisville Daily Democrat have determined, at immense cost, to supply this natural demand, and to inaugurate in Louisville a journalistic enterprise which has been most successful in the Eastern cities, and which, when it comes to the interests of our citizens and the reputation of our city. They propose, with the aid of most accomplished and experienced editorial assistants, to furnish, in an abbreviated and attractive form, all the news of the day that can be culled from the dispatches, from correspondence and exchanges. Although paying as high for the use of the telegraph as any other paper, libraries will be taken with what it transmits in order to save space for items of interest which it fails to supply. Lengthy communications will necessarily be excluded, save in exceptional cases of great public importance. The interest which is in the office will be greater than in that of any other paper in the West or South; but if thereby the valuable time of the reader is saved and improved, our compensation is sure. Where details are of interest, they will be given, but where they are not, they will be omitted, and the space lost in giving them in full.

Thus, it is the intention of the Democrat to furnish to its country readers a newspaper every day in the year for just half the price that they have hitherto paid for six papers a week for the same time. In all respects it will not only maintain its well-established reputation, but will endeavor to add to it, and at a reduced price and in a more compact form.

The attention of postmasters and all others is invited to an inspection of its merits—to a close and careful examination of its contents, either by the month, quarter or year.

Sixty cents per month; three dollars per annum—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE; and every paper discontinued with the expiration of subscription.

To Correspondents.

The columns of the Democrat are open to the public, and short communications on subjects of interest to the masses will be promptly published. All matters pertaining to the advancement of the manufactures and trade of Louisville, and of the working and producing classes, will receive prompt attention. Names or correspondence must invariably accompany their communications.

To Newsletters.

The Daily Democrat can be obtained at the office, by application in person or by letter. All orders promptly filled, and at rates offering most substantial inducements to news-dealers everywhere.

Oil.—Messrs. Chase & Co. have again commenced the shipment of crude oil from their wells on Boyd's creek, Barren county, where it has accumulated in large quantities during the past winter.

No Politics.

We read our usual course, we print seven papers per week, to exclude all political discussion from our editorial columns, and to devote that part to the consideration of more general subjects. It is a plan which has been approved by our patrons in the past, who think with us that six days is enough to do all our political labors.

Numbers Extracted from Cucumbers.

The sun is the busiest, most wonderful laborer of the year. Not content with dividing time into regular periods, his golden pen writes history upon the scrolls of time, prophesies with unerring certainty the future, farms the whole rich garden of the earth, paints with artist fingers and accuracy, and with it all lights up, balances and moves the starry splendors of the heavens, and controls in fixed orbits the mighty curves of the planetary system. Its generation of plants is becoming more widely known. Its necessity to health, this great celestial physician, and its curious photographic skill; but there are other matters of its influence less generally known.

Napoleon, in his "Life of Cesar," repeatedly asserts its recorded influence to establish dates, with an exactitude exceeding the finger of the clock and the almanac. In one essay, the invasion of Britain by the Romans, he takes certain loose data from Cesar's commentaries, and fixes not only the month of the year, but the day of the month and the hour of the day, to a fraction, on which the expedition landed 1900 years ago.

Cesar records that his fleet was carried out of its course by an ebb-tide, and brought back by the flow. The tides are differently influenced at different periods of the year, and even hours of the day, the hours differing according to the month. Thus the sun tells us at what time in the morning, centuries ago, the stern and conquering Roman planted the standard, whose civilization has circled the world, upon the shores of our parent island.

The periodicity of eclipses of the sun is also used by philosophic historians and antiquaries to establish dates, and define localities. Laid by, it identifies the ancient Larissa with the modern Nimrod, by the aid of a total eclipse described by Xenophon as visible at that point. Science says Larissa was that point, and it is identical with Nimrod.

We take a ray of light. It is pure white—whiter than driven snow—whiter than the brightest conception can imagine. Through the prism it divides into seven distinct colors; the colors are not the only difference. Each has a peculiar chemical property, and affects vegetation in a different way. One conveys warmth, and when the dry-goods salesman describes his customer as a shade as "warm," he not only conveys a figure, but a fact thought, but an actual physical fact. The red is a warm color, and the difference is easily detected by the use of a delicate thermometer. Another color, the violet, develops a peculiar chemical quality, called actinism, which, it is said, affects vegetation very powerfully. It is not our purpose in the compass of a brief newspaper article to analyze a sunbeam—a subject too extended in itself for a single article, much less to be condensed into an article of this kind.

This same sun of ours, now warming the blood with delicious spring longings and languors, serves man in other ways than as a measure of time. It is also the measure of weight and space. A gold coin is, for example, a certain weight of amalgamated metals. Its weight is a certain bulk—a part of an inch. The inch is a fixed fractional part of the swing of a pendulum at London, and this distance is determined by the sun. In this way the sun actually determines the weight and value of our coin, besides the measurements in use from Troy weight to the measures of the foot, and the extended field of the astronomer, with his illimitable millions.

When we remember this—that the motions of the sun and the earth determine all the measurements of time, space, weight, quantity and distance, we see how important it is for it to be invariable. It is provoking to find this standard, and we rely upon it not fixed. Certain insulating astronomers have found out that the earth and moon's orbits are varying. The quantity is small, but still it is something.

If a false moon was placed in front of the real moon, having a regular motion according to the received lunar theory, in the space of one hundred years the edge of the real moon would be visible beyond the edge of the phantom. In this way the moon travels further, by about half her own breadth, in twelve centuries than she should do according to the lunar theory. What causes it? How have the astronomers been mistaken in their calculations? What is the retarding force?

It is explained by the tides. Twice a day the tide throws its tremendous wave of exceeding weight all round the globe, in opposition to the rotation of the earth, and thus furnishes the retarding force. In the last two thousand years the earth has lost one hour and a quarter, or a day is one eighty-fourth part of a second longer than it was two thousand years ago. In thirty-six thousand millions of years our day will be just one lunar month in length.

We are happy to promise our friends that we intend to keep up with the glorious "length of days" promised by astronomy and the scriptures, and that we will, on the 28th day of March, next, to six thousand million one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, A. D., issue the *Half Hourly Democrat*, and, paying fifteen cents per week, secure the paper till that time, or if they like to make certain, they can pay us each in advance two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eight cents, and pay the subscription in advance, and may you live to get every paper.

—We are very much given to pugnacious this is a wicked world. There is, perhaps, in all men an inward satisfaction in detecting weakness or vice in others, and in priding one's self on superior virtue.

The man who deals with men as a dealer is considered very sharp. Keen, bitter, apologetic, derogatory of virtue and honesty, are regarded as wisdom.

There is, however, much good in the world, and the preponderance is for good. Men can generally be relied upon, though often temptation overtakes them. Those who trust their fellows in

business and in friendship are the most successful and popular.

We admit a keen selfishness, but we love and patronize the benevolent man.

It is an error in politics that this bad spirit of distrust prevails to such an extent. It prevents any fair understanding of the opinions or arguments of our adversaries. Newspapers studiously cultivate this intense partisan spirit.

Somehow no man is considered a good Democrat unless he speaks of the "free Democrats." No Union man is a Union man unless he vehemently abuses rebels. Every Northern Radical journal inculcates the idea that the rebels in the South would immediately cut for the negroes' throats were it not for the Government. The South is given no credit for loyalty, patriotism, morality or virtue. This actually goes to such an extent that honest, bigoted and grossly ignorant persons in the North fancy they have all the learning, virtue and intelligence. Their daily papers tell them so, and that the South is barbarous, and they believe.

It is the same way here. A city paper never utters the word Radical without a curse. It seems to think its virtue and its Democracy are proved by a violent abuse of those who differ. What good will it do? Who is convinced by such rhetoric? We like to think that some Radicals are excellent but mistaken men—men who wish well to others—who, if convinced, would admit their errors. We like to think men are generally good, and love the good. Their daily papers tell them so, and that the South is barbarous, and they believe.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPAR

[illegible]

Every young teacher ought to own and carefully peruse his "How Gertrude Tells her Children," and every intelligent man his "Book for Mothers." He is recognized as the founder of what is now known as "object teaching," which is more than a development of the principle that the education of a child should proceed according to the laws of nature.

KANSAS.—Twenty teachers' institutes were held in this young State during the year of 1896-97. The total number of people of school age in this State, is 67,884.

number of teachers employed, 1,236; revenue derived, \$342,712; amount of per capita school fund, \$86,793.56.

Lowell Statistics.—The superintendent for 1897: number persons of school age, 37,299; number schools, 6,229; number in school, 25,728; number teachers employed, 10,335; amount paid to teachers, \$1,161,655.

—The Principals, Professors and Counselors on Course of Study had an interesting session at the Superintendent's office on Tuesday last.

In the course of study in the grammar departments with lively interest and practical

A report from the committee to whom was referred the subject of a teachers' institute was read by Mr. Hiram Roberts, the chairman. It favored the establishment of the institute in an earnestly eloquent manner. We will discuss the report below, as it is to be the subject of debate at the meeting on next Friday night.

—

—Dr. Benson delivers two instructive and eminently practical lectures each week to the pupils of the Female High School on Physiology and Hygiene.

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1911.

To the Committee of Examination and Council:

Study:

GARLEMEYER—The committee appointed to consider the necessity and practicability of organizing an association of teachers for mutual improvement in the science and art of teaching, and for the general advancement of the educational interests of the city, respectfully submit the following report:

The business of teaching is one of sufficient difficulty and importance to require that those who desire to engage in it to pass through a course of training, with the view of ac-

It is as unreasonable to suppose that transfer of an individual from the practice of medicine or law, or from the recitation of books of our knowledge, entitles to the teaching of them, as it is to suppose that the transfer of a stoned man from the street to the sculptor's studio will endow him with the skill necessary to carve the rough marble a statue such as that of Henry Clay.

The business of teaching has peculiarities which must be learned either by long experience or preparatory study. A knowledge

But unless he possesses many other qualifications which can only result from the study of teaching as a profession, he cannot hope to accomplish even tolerable results.

He may, it is true, grope his way in the dark for a time, and after many blundering experiments, disastrous to his pupils, discover the principles and methods of instruction with which he should have been familiar from the first.

But the time and the high duties of the schools for the training of teachers are necessary as schools for the training of doctors and preachers. A person who should announce himself as a physician without

ing given the subject that study which is largely to qualify him to discharge the duties of a physician, and to serve the community as an intelligent and useful citizen.

But the teacher whose duties are as diverse and as difficult to discharge, will be denied, and those employing him frequently deny, that he is not entitled to the same consideration ever given a thought to the subject.

It may be owing to the fact that a large proportion of the patrons of schools consider *seems* qualified to teach, and therefore positively estimate upon the teacher's qualifications.

We all possess a knowledge of a few

The patient dies and we lose confidence in our skill.

He may kill the mind, however, and account for its death by asserting that it had any life.

Teachers frequently account for the want of appetite for knowledge manifested by their pupils in this way, and they are satisfied to supply sufficiently to enable them to pass where the true cause lies. Acting upon the supposition that their duties begin and end with the

body has put down in a book, they err on the side of caution. They are not to be trusted, and then conclude that there is a natural repugnance in their minds to the acquisition of knowledge, and that there is a course that can be pursued to be put through a series of tasks at the end of the

Viewed from this stand-point the business of teaching presents but few difficulties. Schools for the training of teachers and examinations for their mental improvement are unnecessary, because the only qualified requisite are a muscular arm and the ability to read, write, cipher, and to remember.

all the powers of the mind and heart to make accurate observers, vigorous persevering thinkers and good members etc. It is evident that to be able to design, he must be thoroughly acquainted with the nature and relations of mental and moral powers, and their development from infancy to childhood to maturity; his mind be well stored with the materials available for their development, and be much skilled in the application of means to ends. In this sense, the art of design, regarded in this light, is a science

It has not been thought practicable this time to establish an institution for the education of teachers, although its need is the efficiency of a system of schools is lacking. The committee hope that the time far distant when the School Board will mean to build up a normal institution before furnishing the schools with a sufficient supply of teachers grounded in the principles of the profession.

Such an association, properly conducted, cannot fail to produce beneficial results. It should contain departments for the study of the theory and practice of teaching, literature, history and the sciences. It should hold weekly meetings, and the board should endeavor to secure a representative attendance.

HERMAN ROSE
JAMES MCBUR
GEORGE A. CHASE

The Bible of Robert Burns

The distinguished honor is reserved for the Grand Lodge of Georgia, which has the privilege of housing the Bible in its lodge, and which can be seen at a meeting of Macon Lodge, Constantine, or the Grand Lodge. It bears testimony of its antiquity in its printing, illustrations and binding in book "beechen tree."

Its history is traced to its present "in our archives" in the following extract

This book was presented to the Lodge of the State of Georgia on the 10th of November, 1880, by Brother D. G.

ler, in the name of Colonel Henry P. T. of Gwynnett county. It was obtained by Colonel Thomas from a Scotch lady, whose name was not given, but who was the father's family Bible. Her grandfather was a native of Germany, who intermarried with a Scotch lady and settled in Dumfriesshire and was a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 1,000, in the post town of Bonmahon in the Dumfriesshire Lodge, and family tradition says that it was at that time used lodge. It has been preserved since it was given, with great care, on account of the fact that it was found it; and he surrendered up with the expression:

standing that it be by Brother Can-
livered up to M. W. G. M. Rockwell
posited in the Grand Lodge of Georg
preserved."

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